

22ND and 23RD Streets

Walking Tour



A Walking Tour
of the Area's Historic Architecture

Rock Island, Illinois

22nd and 23rd Streets Residential Area

A walk along the sidewalks of 22nd and 23rd Streets affords a glimpse of the architecture and developing neighborhoods of Rock Island at the turn of the century. Architectural styles were varied as evidenced by the presence of Queen Annes, Colonial Revivals, Second Empires, and Bungalows. The concept of neighborhood was valued as evidenced by the close proximity of homes, schools and churches.

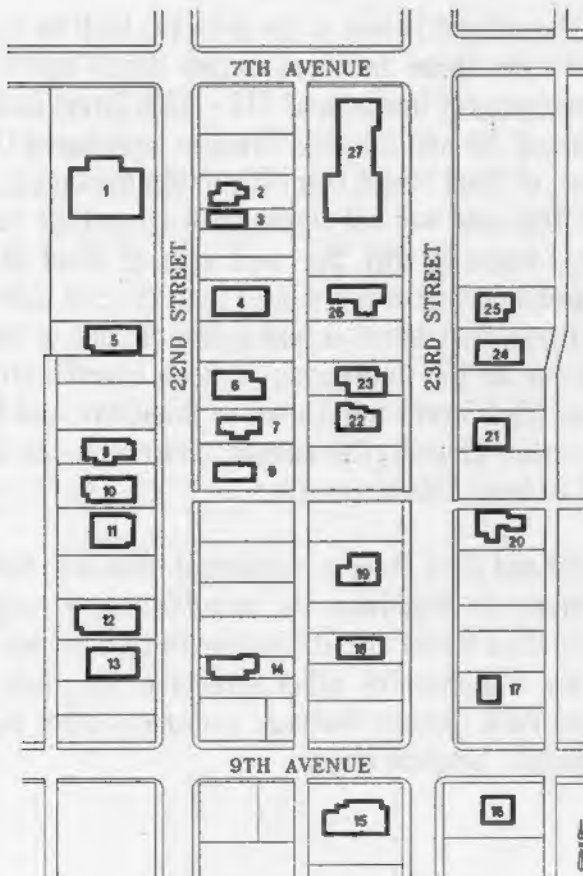
One of the earliest homes in the area was built by Cyrus Dart, who with his three brothers owned Henry Dart's Sons, a wholesale grocery business at 213 - 18th Street in downtown Rock Island. He and his wife, Frances, purchased the entire west side of 22nd Street from 7th to 9th Avenues in 1865 for \$2,500. This land was not resold until around the turn of the century, which is why the west side of 22nd Street was developed a decade or more later than the east side. The site of the Cyrus Dart home is now a church, one of two on the tour. Prior to the numbering of Rock Island's streets and avenues, 23rd Street was known as Broadway, and Broadway Presbyterian Church, the second church on the tour, has served to keep this name alive.

The 22nd and 23rd Streets residential area is in the historic area known as Broadway. Its boundaries are roughly 17th Street to 23rd Street and 7th Avenue to 13th Avenue. Walking tours are available for other streets in the historic area, Highland Park Historic District, and many other interesting Rock Island neighborhoods.

TOUR ROUTE

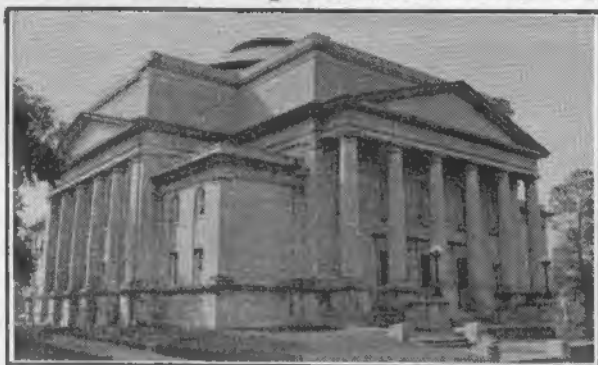
The walk covers 22nd and 23rd Streets, between 7th and 9th Avenues. Begin the tour at the corner of 7th Avenue and 22nd Street.

22ND STREET/23RD STREET WALKING TOUR



1. First Church of Christ, Scientist (1914). 700 - 22nd Street.

It took a full year to complete this structure of smooth-faced Bedford limestone over brick that was designed by Chicago architect W.C. Jones. The congregation, which had first organized in Rock Island in 1896, spent \$11,400 on the building, lot, organ and furnishings. Over the years they have maintained the structure so that all of its original architectural details are intact.

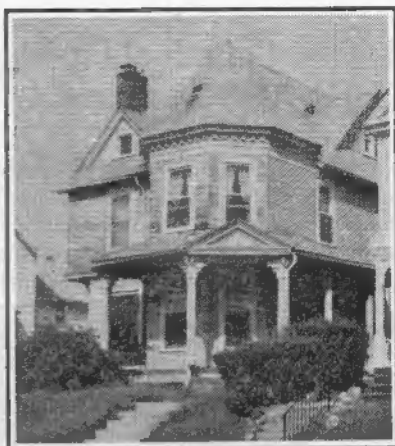


The Neo-classic style building consists of a cross shape surmounted by a dome and is faced on the east with a porch in the shape of a temple front. Large stone dentils line the inside of the porch pediments and the frieze around the entire building. On the north and south, the illusion of the same porch is created by the use of pilasters. Electric bulbs provide exterior lighting for the dome which boasts stained glass, illuminated by skylights, on the inside. The entrance consists of three sets of heavy, bronze, nail studded doors with full length beveled glass. The doorways are surmounted by heavy cornices, as are the windows. "Blind" windows carved in stone on the first floor match the actual rectangular ones. Second floor windows are arched and all windows and transoms contain stained glass. Egg and dart motifs symbolizing birth and death circle the capitals of the front columns. The overall effect of the building is heightened by the cut stone curved rails lining the sidewalks to the front steps and impressive light standards on each side.

2. Whisler House (ca. 1894). 715 - 22nd Street.

Built for Captain William H. Whisler by contractor C.J. Schreiner, this home cost \$2,800 to construct. Whisler, the captain of the steamer Rutledge, and his wife Nora, lived in the home for nearly 20 years. From the 1920's through the 1940's, it was owned by John H. Pender, a yardmaster for the DRI & NW Railroad.

The house has the asymmetrical composition of the Queen Anne style, including a steep hip roof with gabled dormers and a two story corner bay with a towerlike roof. The asymmetrical effect is heightened by a wrap-around porch with beautiful Eastlake details. This porch is one of very few such examples left intact in our city and deserves special attention. It has hexagonal grooved and chamfered pillars which have blocky, grooved pairs of brackets at the top. Dentil-like trim extends under the arches of the porch. The tiny pedimented gable set into the porch roof over the steps bears a raised diamond pattern. The use of a variety of siding materials is another characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Here the small gabled dormer on the front features two patterns of cut shingles in contrast to the narrow clapboard siding used elsewhere. Extensive use is made of brackets on the house. In addition to the large ones on the porch, the tower eaves boast a series of liny brackets over groups of small, vertically grooved blocks. Large brackets decorate the first floor northwest corner window and a series of tiny brackets stretch under the drip edge from the corner window to the porch.



3. Darrow House (ca. 1894). 719 - 22nd Street.

Mrs. Emma Darrow, a widow and music teacher, was the original owner of this home built by contractor C.J.W. Schreiner at a cost of \$1,700. The simple but elegant architectural ornamentation of this dwelling is original and intact. The decorative touches mark it as an Eastlake style. Eastlake is actually a variation on Queen Anne characterized by the application of carved and applied trim derived from the interior furniture designs of English architect Charles Eastlake. The first story windows have a heavy cornice with cutout design. The large front window also has a bracket and panel effect underneath. A heavy cornice with buttermold woodwork and carving frames the front door. The tiny porch is beautifully done with a decorated gable effect trimming the two exposed sides, chamfered columns, and wooden cutouts framing the arches between the columns. The front gable is finished in square and rounded shingles and contains a large semicircular window. The south gable has scalloped shingle trim at the peak.

4. Quincey/Weiss/Dugan House (ca. 1875). 729 - 22nd Street.

The oldest house in this two block area was first owned by carriage, buggy and cutter builder Carrie Quincey. Gottlieb Weiss, brother-in-law and employee of contractor John Volk, purchased the house in 1888. From 1920 until 1970, the home was occupied by the James E. Dugan family. Mr. Dugan was associated with the Central Oil and Grease Company. Although the front porch has been modified, the rest of the intricate architectural detail of the home has been preserved.

The Mansard or Second Empire style has as its most prominent feature the Mansard roof, steeply sloping sides that rise to a flat or shallow pitched deck. In this example, the Mansard roof is bell cast or flared at the eaves. Second Empire buildings were often grand,



monumental structures with a central tower that had a Mansard roof of its own. In this house there is a hint of a tower over the front door. Rather more like a dormer than a true tower, it nevertheless carries the eye upward and gives an elegant "villa" air to a more modest house. By increasing head room in the attic area, the Mansard roof provided an additional usable floor. To provide light on that floor, the mansard was almost always pierced with dormers. The designer of this house showed much ingenuity and eclectic taste in the design of the dormers and windows. On the front, to the sides of the tower, there is a little sharp peaked dormer and a heavy gambrel roofed dormer. The window frame of each is marked by incised decoration, but the motif, the shape of the window, and the frame is different in each case. Virtually no two windows in the second story are the same. The area under the eaves bears heavy paired brackets with incised trim. Two one story bays, on the west and on the south, add variety to the floor plan. Note the pilasters and small brackets with incised trim between the windows on the bays.

5. Knox House (ca. 1914). 736 - 22nd Street.

Harry T. Knox, who operated what was then known as the Knox Undertaking Parlors located on 20th Street near 4th Avenue, built this home but lived here only a few years. This is a Craftsman style stuccoed bungalow characterized by the low, simple silhouette and the exposed shaped rafter ends under the eaves. The hipped roof has a slightly flared edge and the gable-roofed dormers

each have three windows with the larger center window giving a palladian effect. All of the downstairs windows have small panes in the upper sash and a single large pane in the lower. The front door is similar, with six beveled glass panes above three long wooden panels.

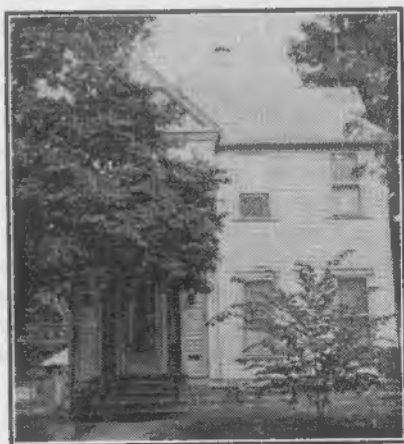
6. Dart House (ca. 1891). 741 - 22nd Street.

Roderick Dart, cousin to Cyrus Dart and also involved in the family wholesale grocery business (Henry Dart's Sons), lived in this home until his death in 1922. His son Ralph, a physician and surgeon, inherited the house and lived here until about 1940. This house appears to be entirely original with the exception of the enclosed entrance vestibule which would have been a small open porch. The steep hipped roof of this Queen Anne-influenced home has exceptionally narrow eaves and extends forward in a gable over a square protrusion. The intricate roofline also features a small gabled dormer to the south. The medium width clapboard siding is a size not usually used after the mid 1890's. An original board and batten style wooden carriage house with a gabled roof is located to the rear.



7. O'Connor House (ca. 1891). 743 - 22nd Street.

Although he did not live here until about 1910, steamer captain John O'Connor is believed to have built this home two decades earlier. His family retained ownership of the house until the mid 1960's. Although the main structure of the house appears as it did when built, the original tiny front porch was enlarged and enclosed after 1906. The medium width clapboard siding and hexagonal shingles trimming the front gable are typical of a Queen Anne structure, but there is little of the asymmetry common to the style. The one story bay on the south alone breaks the regularity of the floor plan. This bay has grooved siding above and below the windows, and a small gable roof over it with cut shingles decorating the gable end. The



south gable exhibits two kinds of cut shingles.

8. Montgomery House (ca. 1905). 806 - 22nd Street.

Daniel and Martha Montgomery were the first owners of this Princess Anne style home. Less ornate than its parent, the Queen Anne, the asymmetric silhouette is retained. Here the gables of the cross gabled roof project over bays. The front gable has a Palladian style window (triple window with round-topped center window) with keystone trim on top. The front porch has plain round columns with Ionic capitals and a half-column where the porch meets the house. The stained glass windows on the south are especially beautiful.



9. Hamilton House (ca. 1891). 807 - 22nd Street.

Paul Hamilton, a bookkeeper with Mitchell and Lynde Bank is believed to have built this home and lived here until about 1905. Aluminum siding now covers much of what would have identified this house as an Eastlake style Queen Anne. Narrow clapboard siding and fancy shingles in the front gable have been covered. Brackets supporting the gable overhang have been removed. The front porch, added after 1906, is a Colonial Revival touch with its Tuscan columns and dentil trim under the roof edge. Rectangular spindles create the railing while underneath the porch narrow parallel strips echo the railing design. Note the old drive through carriage house at the rear and the picket fence with its heavy ornamental end posts to the south.



10. Hartz House (ca. 1900). 810 - 22nd Street.

This house was built for William T. Hartz, a druggist in downtown Rock Island, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of prominent local contractor John Volk. It was owned by the Hartz family until 1970, and was changed to a duplex around 1940. Mr. Volk seemed to have taken delight in creating one of the most ornate homes on the street for his daughter.



It is a wonderful example of the Queen Anne style. Although the standard corner tower is not included here, the multi-gabled, asymmetrical roofline, the use of shingles and clapboard siding materials, the tall flaring chimneys, bay windows, and leaded glass all contribute to the effect of the exuberant, visual variety which is typical of the Queen Anne. The lacy wrought iron support on the east chimney serves as decoration and as anchor for this graceful but precarious looking projection. On the south, the two story bay has nice leaded and beveled glass windows set between the chimney flues. The transom on the stairway (north side) contains pink opalescent stained glass. The front porch is made visually interesting by the use of heavy, turned balusters and elaborate sawn wood trim used in place of lattice. In spite of the general Queen Anne flavor of this home, a few Colonial Revival traits have crept in. These include the dentils decorating the attic windows and the plain Tuscan columns on the front porch. The large side porch on the south has the turned posts more common to the Queen Anne style.

11. Titterington House (ca. 1904). 816 - 22nd Street.



Frank Titterington, descendant of the pioneer settlers of Edgington Township, and his wife Rose, owned this home until the mid 1940's. Mr. Titterington had served as County Treasurer, and was general manager and secretary of the Argillo Brick and Tile Works in Carbon Cliff. Built after the

turn of the century, this home reflects the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival design typified by a central hall plan, generally symmetric exterior, and classic porch columns. The roof is relatively shallow and hipped with low bay dormers that seem to grow from the main structure.

Exceptionally wide eaves actually act as awnings to shelter the second story windows from rain and sun. The triple window/door combination opening onto the balcony above the front porch would be a Palladian window in a more authentic colonial design. The side porch to the south is a smaller scale version of the front porch. Both have smooth columns with Ionic capitals and dentils under the eaves. The railings contain square spindles and simple square lattice encloses the porch foundation. The narrow clapboard siding is mitered to fit at each corner and has a wide flaring bottom to conduct water away from the cut limestone foundation.

12. Young House (ca. 1907). 830 - 22nd Street.

Frank G. Young, owner of Young and McComb's Department Store, was the first owner of this home designed by Rock Island architect Leonard Drack. Featuring a great deal of ornamentation derived from classical motifs, including fluted columns, turned balusters, and the small balcony atop the square one story bay on the north, this Colonial Revival design is completely original in appearance. The steep, hipped roof features four bellcast dormers. The side walls of the dormers are wood shingled, as was the original roof. Wide eaves extend over a wide frieze area, which tops narrow clapboard siding. A drip edge is located at the second story window sill area. A two story bay on the south, a one story bay on the front, the square one story bay on the north and a five sided bay on the northeast corner interrupt the basically rectangular lines of the house. Notice the variety of stained or beveled glass windows in the home, including the transoms separated by dentil trim from the larger front window beneath, the shield design in the front door, the opalescent art glass tulip design on the northeast corner, and the grape design on the north bay which combines beveled and opalescent glass.



13. Drack House (ca. 1904). 836 - 22nd Street.

Leonard Drack, a well known, local architect of the firm Drack and Kerns built this home for himself in 1904. He lived here only a couple of years before moving from the community. The Colonial Revival style of architecture became popular near the turn of the century as people tired of the elaborate and unrestrained details of the Queen Anne and earlier Victorian styles. The 1876 Centennial Year also helped create a nostalgia for a younger America, its ideals and its architecture. Very few Colonial Revival homes are totally faithful to their 18th Century forefathers. Most take a simple hipped roof, dormers, classical columned porches, Palladian style windows and dentils, and graft some or all of these elements onto a house of the late Victorian era to give a "Colonial" effect. This house is the product of such a process. The floor plan shows a continued interest in asymmetry and variety in the shapes of interior spaces by the use of many bay windows. In fact, the five sided bay on the northeast corner creates a small octagonal room very reminiscent of the Queen Anne corner tower.

But here the architect keeps the bay under the all-encompassing hipped roof to maintain symmetry and simple Colonial lines. Other Colonial details include the dentils beneath the transoms on the first floor front and south windows, the Tuscan columns on the back (west) porch and the large hip roofed dormers with triple windows. This home presents a picture of great sturdiness evidenced in the steep, belcast hipped roof, full front porch with large square tapered columns, and the replacement of a standard pierced porch rail with a solid textured stone enclosure. The heaviness is counter balanced with flowing lines in the top of the porch and stair rails and in the arched windows and openings under the porch. Notice the very wide frieze under the eaves topped with cove molding which bears unusual ball shaped ornaments. These balls are repeated in the balcony spindles over the square bay on the north and in the south side porch rail.



14. Walker House (ca. 1894). 843 - 22nd Street.

This Eastlake influenced home, originally built for Mrs. Mary Walker, is an excellent example of how the Victorian taste for finely detailed ornamentation can make a relatively simple structure into a delight to the eyes. The cross gabled roof covers a rectangular house punctuated by two story bays on both north and south sides.



The front gable is exceptionally ornamental with rough, oval, square and triangular shingles surrounding two windows with a rectangular and square muntin design. The porch features a shed roof with a small triangular gable over the steps. The columns are lathe turned and are trimmed with brackets with cutout work. Layers of jigsawed wood appliques are used to create the exceptionally ornate window trim extending upwards in 'ears'.

*Cross 9th Avenue and turn left.
Turn right on 23rd Street.*

15. Wagner House (ca. 1904). 904 - 23rd Street.

The Wagner House design commission was given by Robert Wagner and his wife, Thekla Klug Wagner, to the prominent Davenport architect Frederick G. Clausen. The plans are dated March 16, 1904. Among Clausen's many works in Davenport are the J. H. C. Petersen and Sons store built in 1892 at the corner of Main and West Second Street and the Davenport Outing Club on Brady Street.

When the Wagners moved into their home, Robert was well established in the family brewery business, Atlantic Brewery. In 1892, the Atlantic Brewery, Huber



Brewery and the Raible and Stengel Brewery consolidated operations as the new Rock Island Brewing Company and Robert Wagner served as president for the next thirty years.

The Classical Revival structure has a three-bay front facade with a central entrance, a balcony and a two-story portico. Pairs of fluted Ionic columns with single, matching pilasters support the pedimented portico. A semi-circular fanlight is located in the attic story pediment. Evenly spaced brackets extend along the cornice lines beneath deep overhangs. Larger, paired brackets support the entrance balcony. A pair of narrow multi-light doors open onto the balcony with narrow double hung windows as sidelights. The single light, beveled glass entrance doors on the first level are surmounted by a simple architrave. Two balustraded galleries flank the entrance with the north porch extended to form a porte cochere. Turned spindles and urn shaped finials detail the roof level balustrades. Tuscan columns serve as porch posts and matching paired pilasters mark the entrance doors. A different classical motif is rendered in beveled and leaded glass in the double hung stairwell window on the north facade. Exterior trim for the window is as elaborate as the window itself - small Ionic pilasters with small brackets beneath the sill. The two-story bay on the south contains an unusual "bottle glass" window. Semi-circular fanlights are located in each of the pediments. These windows along with the entrance balcony doors contain wood tracery in a classical motif. Similar window patterns are seen in the windows of the adjacent garage.

16.. McCandless House (ca. 1901). 903 23rd Street

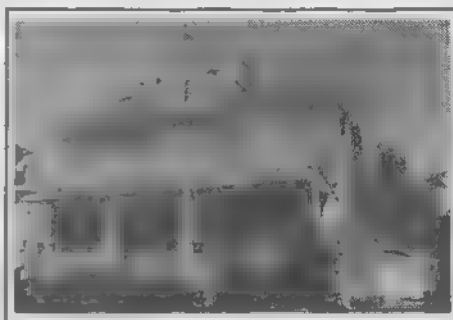
Dr. Albert McCandless, a dental surgeon, and his wife, Jess Young McCandless, built this home in 1901 at a cost of \$5,000. In 1915, Dr. McCandless contracted tuberculosis, gave up his practice and moved to Denver, Colorado, where he died in 1919. Mrs. McCandless founded "The History Club" which met at this home on Tuesday evenings. Pilasters at each corner of this house rising to the second story level define the Colonial Revival style. A steeply pitched hipped



roof and shingled dormers with diamond shaped upper window panes are important features as are the dentils under the roof edge and under the porch roof. An ornate pediment tops the second story center window which has tracery glass work in the side lights.

17. McFarlane House (ca. 1896). 837 - 23rd Street.

Robert McFarlane, who built this home at a cost of \$4,500 and lived here until his death early in the century, was a stonemason. Among his works are many of the Rock Island Arsenal buildings, the 1894 addition to Broadway Presbyterian Church, and Lincoln School. Descendants of the McFarlane family have owned the home almost to the present and their family pride in the home is apparent. This is a Colonial Revival style structure as indicated by the gabled roof with cornice returns on the sides and the gabled dormer with a Palladian window in front.

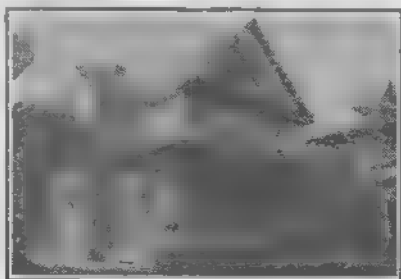


The front porch has Tuscan columns on plain pedestals and a balcony railing with turned spindles. The rear porch is on the northeast corner and has similar columns and railings.

Lattice work under the porch appears original as do the stone stairs and red sandstone stair sides. Note the front window transoms with their beveled glass and the front door which contains and is surrounded by beveled glass.

18. Bennett House (ca. 1900). 834 - 23rd Street.

This Princess Anne style home was first owned by Robert Bennett Jr. The cross gabled roof is a very important detail, accentuated by the second (false) gable in front. All the gables have vestigial brackets. The lovely wrap-around porch has Tuscan columns on paneled pedestals and original railing. A beveled and leaded glass transom graces the front window. There is a two story bay on the south with brackets under the top portion, and a projecting second story bay complete with brackets on the north.



19. Kahn House (ca. 1894). 824 - 23rd Street.

Louis Kahn hired contractor Nicholas Juhi to build this house for him at a cost of \$5,000. The Kahn family remained here until the 1920's. This is a Queen Anne style house defined by its intricate roofline with dentils under the eaves, a tower, and two massive chimneys. Note the fancy chimney ornament of the south which displays Mr. Kahn's initials and the numerals 94, the year the house was built. The chimneys also have wrought iron braces and chimney pots on top. The original porch on the house began at the entrance, then curved around to the south, leaving the tower area exposed. The tower would have appeared much more imposing in contrast to the horizontal line of the porch. The curved bay on the front of the second story would have had its bottom supported by

the porch roof, and the curved corner window on the downstairs southeast corner was designed to echo the curve of the porch. A formal side porch with Tuscan columns is on the southwest corner. Also of note are the many windows in the home. The recessed entry has leaded glass side lights and there is another leaded clear and stained glass window on the south. The tower contains a hooded window with diamond tracery and there are round topped windows in the north and south gables. A small window in the center front of the second story is surrounded by "stick style" applied board decoration.



^{Welch} 20. Reek House (ca. 1898). 817 - 23rd Street.

~~This house, originally occupied by William M. Reek, Vice-president of McCabe's Department Store, has suffered few alterations over the years and has been beautifully maintained.~~
The Shingle style evolved in the late 19th Century from the Queen Anne, and featured

multi-light sash or casement windows, eaves close to the wall, pedimented gables, and shingle siding covering all or a large part of the structure.

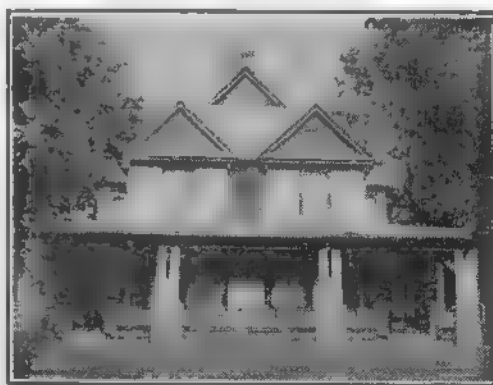
The style is somewhat tamer, the silhouette lower, and the emphasis more horizontal than the Queen Anne. The Reek House falls somewhere



along the line of evolution between the Queen Anne and the Shingle style. The gambrel roof is common to many shingle style houses. Here it is used on the small "ells" to the north and south, as well as on the main body of the house. Shingles cover the attic level and the second floor of the north ell. Three types of shingles are used: diamond shaped on the south, rectangular on the south, and alternating short and long (giving an undulating effect) on the north and the west. Towers are common to both the Shingle style and the Queen Anne, but this one has much less pitch to the roof than a Queen Anne tower and is broken by a gable so that it is integrated more fully with the overall design. Nearly all of the attic windows have multi-paned upper sashes. The dormer has a multi-paned casement window. The overhang of the eaves is quite shallow. Additional architectural details include leaded fan lights in the dormer and tower, keystones above the windows in the north ell, dormer and tower, dentils and brackets under the roof of the tower and porch, drip edge between the first and second floors, and Tuscan columns on the porch and second floor balcony.

21. Hillier House (ca. 1892). 749/751 - 23rd Street.

This structure, originally owned by Mrs. Kate Hillier, has always been a double house. The original front porches were really side porches running from the front door to the corner bay on each side. The window treatments in this house are of Queen Anne style. The first floor front windows are a hooded

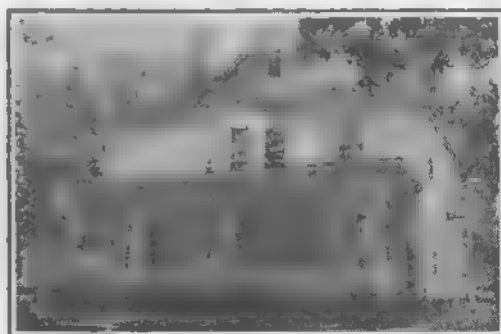


oriel type supported by brackets, with buttermold trim blocks and small Queen Anne panes around a large central pane. The high central gable forms a triangular window composed of smaller triangular panes. The complex roofline combines elements of hipped and gabled and scrolled brackets are featured under the pedimented front gables. Also of note are the original front doors with incised Eastlake ornaments, the one central chimney, and the rough stone foundation.

22. Mixter House (ca. 1890). 748 - 23rd Street.

George Mixter the original owner of much of what is now 23rd Street, built this home. He came to Rock Island as a young man in 1837, and although trained in law did not practice. He was a lumber dealer in the 1860's, but later listed his occupation as "capitalist". He was largely responsible for the founding of our city's public school system and was also instrumental in obtaining the federal arsenal on Rock Island in the 1850's. An 1857 plat map shows Mixter's home in what would now be the center of 23rd Street at 8th Avenue. His address for many years was given as "Head of Broadway". He probably built this house when 23rd Street became a through street. This is a massive, imposing home, suitable for someone of the stature of George Mixter.

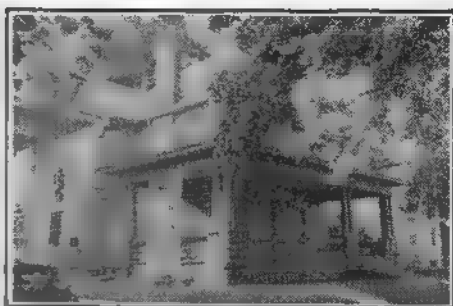
Elements of Queen Anne style are here in the asymmetry of the complex roofline, the bay windows, and in the two styles of decorative shingles used in the gables. Although the front bay is centered, the front gable is not. The original front porch of this house was smaller, extending only from the entrance to the north side. This porch, which may be only 40 or 50 years old, has paneled square columns and square spindles in the railings. Note the clapboard covered brackets under the gables, the front door and its carved detail, and the old ventilator on the roof.



23. Wakefield House (ca. 1890). 742 - 23rd Street.

The construction date of this home is uncertain. Its existence has been documented to 1892 but it is probably older, perhaps dating to the early 1880's. The Theodore C. Wakefield family owned it from 1892 until the mid 1940's. This home is basically Queen Anne in style with its asymmetrical shape, complex roofline and emphasis on the vertical. The window casings and other applied trim are Eastlake inspired. Note the front attic window with its pilasters that resemble turned furniture legs and the decorated pediment above it. Some of the window frames appear to be supported by tiny brackets. Many have incised trim and heavy cornices. The applied geometric designs above the large front first floor window are Eastlake derived, as are the panels below it. The gables

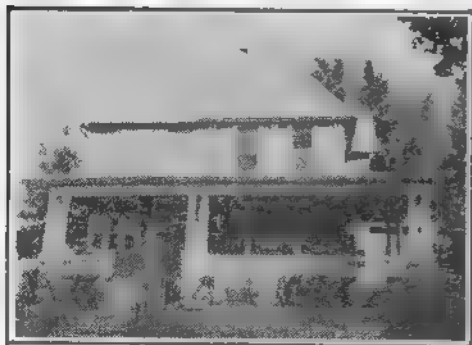
feature intricate shingle combinations, including fish scale, diamond, and square shingles. Shingles are used again in a wide flaring band between the first and second floors. The bay window on the south has fancy brackets with pendants. The impressive bulbous chimney has intricate brick patterns midway. Small square beveled panes form a border in the Queen Anne manner for both the front door and the small window beside it. Beveled and leaded glass transoms enhance the front first floor window and the first floor windows in the bays. Three beautiful stained glass windows ascend with the stairway on the north. The south rear porch has chamfered columns with brackets.



24. Schneider House (ca. 1892). 741 - 23rd Street.

George Schneider who operated a shoe store downtown, was the original owner of this house. Note the beautiful old stone public sidewalk in front of the home. The present wrap-around front porch, with columns in groups of three mounted on stone or concrete pedestals and large turned railings, is a later addition, but probably dates from early in the century. The front gable appears to have been shingled originally and the rest of the house was probably clapboard. The stucco seems to be a later addition as are the one story addition on the southeast corner and the two story porches on the northeast corner. This house features a

hipped roof with bracketed gables on the front and south and a hipped bay on the north. Although the glass in the front gable window has been replaced with wood, the oriel-like window frame retains its turned detail at top and bottom. At the second story level there is a double window with a beveled square paned transom. Large beveled glass panes appear in the double front doors, their transom, and the transom beside the door



25. Baker House (ca. 1875). 734 - 23rd Street.

Joseph Baker, a jeweler, and his wife may have built this house at what was then called 99 Broadway. It is one of the most intriguing houses on the street as it has undergone several changes, yet it retains most of its original architecture. It appears that the rear brick portion of the house is the oldest. It has a very shallow hipped roof, no fancy roof brackets, and simple windows



with arched tops. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern and appears to be softer than the brick used in the newer portion. Sometime later, but not after the 1880's, the front portion of the house was added. The roof here has a prominent gable with cornice returns and a colored

glass attic window. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond pattern. Windows in the newer portion have incised lintel decoration. Around the turn of the century, the original small front porch was greatly enlarged, sweeping completely across the front of the house and extending a semi-circular portion several feet south of the building. More recently, the front porch was made smaller. Sometime during remodeling, double front doors were replaced with a single door with side lights and a transom. A small, originally open porch within the "L" of the present building has been enclosed.

26. Angerer House (ca. 1880). 733 - 23rd Street.

The date of construction of this home is uncertain but considering its similarity to houses in the 600 block, it may have been built as early as the 1870's. The Angerer family has owned it since the early 1940's. This charming house is straightforward in style, yet it retains a certain simple elegance common to houses of the 1870's and 1880's. It has profited by a sympathetic paint scheme (the cream with black window sash being probably close to its original paint colors-- never white in this period), and by the fact that its clapboard siding and original window trim are still intact. Note that the clapboard siding is wider than that used on most homes built around the turn of the century. The front windows are hooded with sawtooth and buttermold trim and the front gable has a sunburst design. The main entrance to the home has double doors. The basic rectangular shape of the structure is broken up by a two story bay on the south and a small ell on the north. The bay has its own small gable with

sunburst trim and fancy corner brackets. The lower windows have a little shake shingle roof with ribbon shaped brackets and sawtooth trim.



27. Broadway Presbyterian Church (ca. 1877). 710 - 23rd Street.

The first service was held in the new limestone Broadway Presbyterian Church in February of 1877. An 1893 photo shows the north end of the church looking much as it does today. At that time, the main entrance was on the north, but this has since been changed and stone covers that opening. In 1894, the rear portion of the church was built at a cost of \$15,000. John Volk was the wood contractor and McConochie and McFarlane were the stone contractors. A fire devastated the Church sanctuary in 1947, but details were diligently replaced.

The generally gothic appearance of the structure is maintained with arched top windows and small white stone capped buttresses. In the rear addition, window frames with triangular tops echo this design. The gabled roof belltower is unusual and the wooden top portion with applied flat ornamentation appears to be original. Note the decorative chimneys and chimney pot on either side of the east gable.



HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL WALKING TOURS OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

- 1. Highland Park Historic District**
- 2. 20th Street Residential Area**
- 3. Downtown Rock Island**
- 4. 22nd & 23rd Street Residential Area**
- 5. Spencer Place/19th Street Area**
- 6. Olof Z. Cervin 1918 Government Housing**
- 7. Western Downtown**

**WALKING TOUR BROCHURE PREPARED BY
Linda L. Anderson
FROM RESEARCH COMPILED BY
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Cover Drawing Courtesy of Clayton Peterson
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City of ROCK ISLAND



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